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A NEW SPECIES OF *TANARTHRUS* FROM CALIFORNIA (COLEOPTERA: ANTHICIDAE)

DONALD S. CHANDLER
641 Cherry #5, Chico, CA, 95926

Recently a large series of an undescribed species of *Tanarthrus* was collected along the Leslie salt pans in San Francisco Bay. The distribution of the new species is of interest since the species most similar to it, *T. iselini* Chandler, is found only in central New Mexico. Following the distributional mechanisms proposed in my revision (Chandler, 1975), this distribution suggests a pre-Pleistocene separation of populations.

The species description follows that of Chandler (1975). All measurements are in millimeters. I would like to thank Christine A. Janus-Chandler for checking the manuscript.

Tanarthrus occidentalis, new species
(Figs. 1–2)

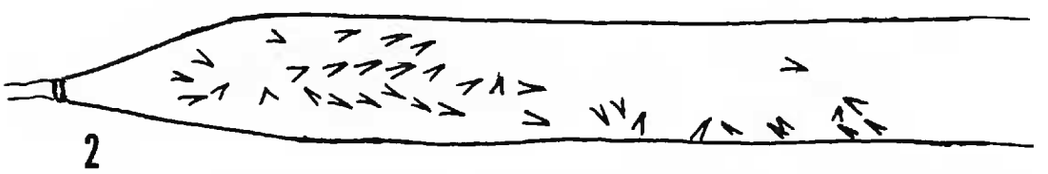
General description.—Elytra usually piceous, fuscous areas may be present to cover basal third and apical fourth; head and pronotum fulvous; elytra feebly ridged and punctate, pubescence directed posteriorly, microreticulation present; pronotal angles rounded, roughly sculptured by punctation, microreticulate between punctures; head subtruncate, base with medial depression, shallow punctures distinct, moderately dense, microreticulation distinct, eleventh antennal segment distinctly constricted, portion before constriction as long as to slightly shorter than tenth, portion after constriction as long as to slightly longer than tenth; length 2.61–3.55.

Male holotype.—3.2 km (2 mi) W Newark, California. Head 0.83 long, width behind eyes 0.79, length from base to eyes 0.35, width at antennal bases 0.43, length from base to antennal bases 0.59; basal portion of eleventh antennal segment 0.07 long, after constriction 0.10 long, tenth segment 0.10 long. Pronotum 0.76 long, width at base 0.49, widest point 0.68 at 0.50 from base; collar 0.04 thick, 0.30 wide. Elytra 1.94 long, width at humeri 0.90, scattered erect setae at 40–60 degree angle. Profemur 0.66 long, 0.19 wide, protibia 0.67 long; mesofemur 0.65 long, 0.20 wide, mesotibia 0.65 long; metafemur 0.79 long, 0.21 wide, metatibia 0.72 long.

Genitalia with tegmen as long as phallobase; internal sac with numerous spines; primary gonopore with sclerotized ring.

Female without erect elytral setae.

Relationship.—most similar to *T. iselini* in the medial basal depression of



Figs. 1–2. Fig. 1. Tenth and eleventh antennal segments. Fig. 2. Ventral view of male genitalia.

the head and the erect elytral setae of the male. Separated from *iselini* by the entire antenna being more slender in appearance and both portions of the eleventh antennal segment being longer than wide. In *iselini* the divisions of the eleventh segment appear almost moniliform and the tenth segment and basal portion of the antennal constriction are as long as wide.

Distribution.—Known only from the Leslie salt pans near Newark along San Francisco Bay. HOLOTYPE male, 3.2 km (2 mi) W Newark, off Dumbarton Bridge, Alameda County, California, V-27-1976, C. Y. Kitayama. 33 PARATYPES: 15 males, 5 females, eutopotypical; 1 male, 12 females, same locality, V-15-1978, D. S. Chandler, under debris along salt pans.

The holotype will be deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, with paratypes to be placed in the United States National Museum and the Floyd G. Werner collection, Tucson, Arizona.

Literature Cited

Chandler, Donald S. 1975. A revision of *Tanarthrus* LeConte with a presentation of its Mid-Cenozoic speciation (Coleoptera: Anthicidae). Trans. American Entomol. Soc. 101: 319–354.